

comply with the Voting Rights Act of 1965. States soon realized it would be impractical to have separate voting systems for Federal and State elections, and subsequently moved to change the law. The 26th Amendment was the fastest yet to be certified, with Ohio's ratification making it official. In July of 1971, less than 100 days after the process began, President Richard M. Nixon officially signed the 26th Amendment into law, officially lowering the voting age to 18.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Ed Bonnette today for all that he has done for the First Congressional District of New Jersey and our country. Ed's service is worthy of admiration, and I applaud him for his efforts.

#### HONORING SOFIA GUZMAN GARCIA

##### HON. SILVESTRE REYES

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 14, 2006*

Mr. REYES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Sofia Guzman Garcia of my hometown of Canutillo, TX, who passed away July 29, 2006, on her 74th birthday.

Sofia Guzman Garcia was born on July 29, 1932, and was a 1950 graduate of El Paso High School. Later, she worked for the Borderland Farmers Cooperative Association for two decades. She was also a dedicated volunteer for numerous community causes and a tireless campaigner for her husband and sons as they sought elected office.

Mrs. Garcia worked on behalf of the people of Canutillo throughout her life, playing a pivotal role in strengthening the Canutillo Independent School District, local churches, and other community institutions.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to join me in celebrating the life of a great woman, Sofia Guzman Garcia.

#### TRIBUTE TO THE ENERGY AND MINERALS FIELD INSTITUTE

##### HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 14, 2006*

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Energy and Minerals Field Institute (EMFI), an organization affiliated with the Colorado School of Mines that provides policy makers, elected officials and their staff with direct and in-depth information about energy resources and production in the western United States.

A number of staff in my office have had the opportunity to participate in the informative field tours the EMFI provides. Through the EMFI, they and the many other participants from state and federal agencies, Congressional committees, Native American Tribes, and other offices have had the chance to travel to locations where energy, resources, and minerals are developed, extracted and produced. On such trips, participants have descended into active molybdenum, gold and coal mines, watched oil and gas drill rigs in action, explored wind turbine technological development at the National Renewable Energy Laboratory, and witnessed new water projects

under construction. The information acquired through direct contact with these activities has greatly enhanced my staff's knowledge of resource development, as well as their understanding of the positive and negative impacts these resources can have on local communities and the nation as a whole.

The professional and knowledgeable staff, including Director Gary Baughman, Tom Sladek, Jim Proud, and other consultants and support personnel, put together outstanding programs and tours year after year. As an added plus, participants are also provided extensive roadside geologic tutorials by Mr. John Rold, former Colorado State Geologist and Director of the Colorado Geologic Survey; educating program participants on everything from rockslides and fractures to the energy industry and anecdotes about life in general.

The Energy and Minerals Field Institute was established in 1978 as the "Energy Field Institute" to create a forum for exploring interactions between regional energy development in the West and federal policies. "Western Energy: Opportunities, Problems, and Policy Issues" was the first field program, cosponsored by the Colorado School of Mines and Resources for the Future. Participants consisted of federal officials from Colorado.

In 1980, a new July program was added, directed toward representatives of the regional and national media. With the inclusion of non-fuel minerals in 1981, the EMFI was renamed to its present title. In 1985, participation in the July program was expanded to include secondary level teachers, business leaders, government personnel, and staff and students from the Colorado School of Mines. This diversity of disciplines and professions created an exciting educational atmosphere in which many perspectives on the various issues were represented.

With the continued success of the traditional "Government Program" in August and the growth of the "Interdisciplinary Program" in July, it was decided in 1985 to make the itineraries of both trips identical. This approach provided similar educational opportunities for all participants and made logistical planning more efficient.

In addition to the summer field sessions, the EMFI also conducted an annual Washington Workshop. This conference was designed to familiarize EMFI alumni and invited guests with topical issues related to Western resource development. The EMFI also published a newsletter entitled "Field Notes" twice each year to keep its alumni and supporters informed of recent events.

However, due to funding difficulties in 1996, the EMFI was forced to discontinue its major summer field programs, the Washington Workshop, and "Field Notes." It continued to conduct customized field programs for corporate clients, specific government organizations, and delegations from other countries.

In 2003, the Colorado Office of Energy Management and Conservation (OEMC) provided funding to reactivate the Colorado Energy Research Institute (CERI), which is administered by the Colorado School of Mines. With funding from CERI, and with in-kind contributions from the Colorado School of Mines, sufficient funding was provided to reestablish the EMFI Field Program.

The small but steady source of grant dollars from CERI and the Colorado School of Mines, as well as additional financial support from

federal agencies, have allowed the EMFI to conduct a single Field Program each summer. It is hoped that the successful conduct of these field programs, coupled with the creation of additional EMFI alumni, will generate sufficient interest and financial support to enable the EMFI to recreate all of its previous outreach programs and become financially independent.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the work of the Energy and Minerals Field Institute. The practical knowledge and invaluable experiences gained by program participants will undoubtedly help shape important energy, natural resource, and environmental policy for years to come.

#### HONORING THE H. LEE MOFFITT CANCER AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE

##### HON. C.W. BILL YOUNG

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 14, 2006*

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise to salute the H. Lee Moffitt Cancer Center and Research Institute as it marks its 20th anniversary of work to treat patients with cancer and to conduct cutting edge research into the causes and cures of this terrible disease.

The Center was established through the vision and tireless work of H. Lee Moffitt, then a member of the Florida House of Representatives. As a cancer survivor himself, he recognized the unmet need for cancer treatment and research in the Tampa Bay area and the entire state of Florida. Five years of hard work by Lee Moffitt to secure the funding for the center led to its groundbreaking in 1983 and the first patient walked through its doors three-and-a-half years later. That patient, David Sheppard, is alive today as a result of the care he received at Moffitt in October 1986.

Today, a staff of more than 3,400 people continues to save lives every day and supports research that one day will unlock the mystery of this disease. They are led by Dr. William S. Dalton, the CEO and Center Director, and Dr. W. Jack Pledger, the Deputy Center Director, who oversee a world class team that collaborates on research projects with facilities all across the world. They receive invaluable support from the Board of Directors and its Chairman Senator CONNIE MACK and the Board of Advisors and its Chairman Sam Donaldson.

Moffitt's stated mission is "To be the leader in scientific discovery and translation into compassionate care, cures, and prevention of cancer for our community and the world." The center does that by offering 14 patient care programs in a facility designated a prestigious Comprehensive Cancer Center by the National Cancer Institute.

The center, now almost five times the size of the original facility, also houses state-of-the-art labs that allow researchers to delve into the science of cancer, right down to the genomic level. As a result, the doctors and staff are learning to treat cancer on a patient-by-patient basis by determining the best course of treatment for each patient based on their genetic makeup.

The H. Lee Moffitt Cancer Center and Research Institute is not only a superb medical

resource for the community I represent, but it is truly a national and international asset in our ongoing war on cancer. Following my remarks, I would like to include for the benefit of my colleagues, a recent column by Ernest Hooper of The St. Petersburg Times which talks about the early days at Moffitt and the life-changing experience of its first patient David Sheppard.

Mr. Speaker, The Moffitt Cancer Center is an outstanding example of a public and private partnership that serves all of mankind. Its staff battles cancer and saves lives every day and for that thousands of cancer survivors are eternally grateful. Thousands if not millions more will one day also benefit from the ongoing research activities there as they identify new cures and one day preventative medicine that will fight the scourge of cancer.

[From the St. Petersburg Times, Oct. 30, 2006]

#### 20 GOOD YEARS OF MOFFITT

(By Ernest Hooper)

The restless night is still fresh in David Sheppard's mind.

The difficulties of his rare bone marrow blood disease grew more intense. His doctors had scheduled him for admission to the hospital that afternoon, but because he became more ill overnight, they told him to rush over that morning.

They didn't send him to just any hospital, however. They sent him to a bright, new treatment facility. It seemed more like a mall, Sheppard said. It didn't have any anti-septic, medicinal odors.

"It was this big, beautiful place," Sheppard recalled Friday. "It was nice to have this nice, new facility."

That's how Sheppard, husband, father and Wharton High assistant principal, became the H. Lee Moffitt Cancer Center & Research Institute's first patient on Oct. 27, 1986.

Sheppard and Julie Y. Djeu, Moffitt's first researcher, were scheduled to join employees in a 20th anniversary celebration Saturday night at Saddlebrook Resort. The center's first physician, Dr. Richard Karl, was not able to attend, but recognizing some of the center's firsts was a neat way to commemorate the anniversary.

For Sheppard, it was an opportunity to show his appreciation. He raves about the helpful and kind Moffitt staff.

"I'm very grateful that they were there 20 years, ago," he said. "A lot of people have received good treatment there. I was just the first one to walk through the door." Sheppard, who graduated from King High, told Moffitt officials he "wouldn't be here today without the lifesaving care I got that very first day." He actually continued to get treatment from a Moffitt oncologist and hematologist after that first visit.

In a sense, he gives back as a 13-year school district veteran.

Sheppard is pleased to help shepherd the lives of our young people. Over the years, he's even dealt with some students who were facing their own battles with cancer. Sheppard said he doesn't necessarily offer any specific counsel or share his story, but he certainly listens with a sympathetic ear.

"I had done some tutoring and I just decided to stick with it," Sheppard said. "I also was looking at options for careers that I might be able to handle because of my disease. I couldn't consider being a Navy pilot or a firefighter."

Maybe he didn't turn into a Top Gun fighter, but Sheppard still is flying high. After all, if it wasn't for Moffitt, he might not be celebrating turning 37 today.

Happy Birthday, David Sheppard. Happy Birthday, Moffitt.

That's all I'm saying.

#### IN MEMORY OF MAYOR J. PALMER GAILLARD, JR.

#### HON. JOE WILSON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 14, 2006

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, former mayor of Charleston, J. Palmer Gaillard, Jr., died July 28, 2006, leaving a legacy of public service that will always be cherished. He served as mayor of South Carolina's most historic city from 1959 to 1975.

He was married to the former Lucy Foster Gaillard of Charleston for 57 years, who preceded him in death on October 6, 2001. Surviving are three sons, J. Palmer Gaillard III and his wife Henrietta Freedman Gaillard, W. Foster Gaillard and his wife Susan Street Gaillard, and Thomas H. Gaillard, all of Charleston, SC; 5 grandchildren, John P. Gaillard IV, M.D. and his wife Lori, Emmie Gaillard Hershey and her husband Clay, Mary Loize Gaillard, Susan Huguenin Gaillard and W. Foster Gaillard, Jr.; and 3 great grandchildren, Clay W. Hershey, Jr., Thomas Gaillard Hershey, and Alston M. Gaillard.

The following op-ed was published in tribute in The Post and Courier, August 3, 2006. The author is prominent Charleston attorney and author, Robert N. Rosen. We share the same experience in that Mayor Gaillard's race was my first participation in politics at the behest of my mother, Wray G. Wilson, who had me deliver precinct voter call lists on election day for the mayor when I was 12 years old.

#### "WE NEED A CHANGE": J. PALMER GAILLARD'S LEGACY FOR CHARLESTON

(By Robert Rosen)

My earliest recollection of participating in politics is the Gaillard-Morrison race for mayor of Charleston. I was 12 years old. At the behest of my father, Morris D. Rosen, I handed out a piece of paper (it would be an exaggeration to call it "campaign literature") called a "ticket" with a big headline that read "We Need a Change" and a picture of the ballot led by the young, dynamic reform candidate, J. Palmer Gaillard, Jr. It was 1959. Gaillard campaigned, like all opponents of incumbents, for "change."

After his election, Gaillard, as mayor, was a blend of hard-headed, no-nonsense conservatism (he was a notorious penny-pincher when it came to the city budget) and flexible pragmatism. He realized in the early 1960s that the old peninsula city of Charleston which ended at Mount Pleasant Street and the edges of the Ashley and Cooper rivers could not remain economically viable, and he aggressively pursued annexation of the West Ashley district to the city.

Mayor Gaillard made many other important contributions to the city of Charleston, but none compare to his leadership in the transition from an era of segregation and Jim Crow to integration and racial equality.

When he became mayor, Charleston was a segregated city with all that implies—segregated restaurants, schools, buses and public restrooms. Gaillard's views on the issues were conventional. Segregation was then the Southern way of life. He reflected the opinions and beliefs of his friends, neighbors and supporters.

But when the Civil Rights movement came to Charleston in the 1960s—the sit-down movement at King Street lunch counters,

Civil Rights marches, demonstrations (peaceful and not so peaceful), and the Medical University Hospital strike—Palmer Gaillard guided the city through various crises over 15 years with a steady and fair hand.

He believed, first and foremost, in the rule of law. He did not wink at violence or intimidation. When told that the federal courts would order the integration of city facilities—the first municipal facilities in South Carolina—the only question he asked his lawyers (among them, my father) was, "What is the law?" He immediately instructed his lawyers to obey the law, which meant acquiescence in integration, something the majority of white Charlestonians adamantly opposed.

"The Charleston hospital strike of 1969 made national headlines. Black hospital workers marched and agitated to protest racial discrimination and poor working conditions at the Medical University. Coretta Scott King, Andrew Young and Ralph Abernathy all came to Charleston. The National Guard was called out to maintain the peace. "The strike of hospital workers in Charleston, S.C., has become the country's tensest civil rights struggle," The New York Times editorialized in the first of three editorials on the subject. Ralph Abernathy later wrote of his stay in the Charleston jails, "I remembered the Birmingham jail and considered myself fortunate."

Palmer Gaillard and his Police Chief John Conroy (dubbed "Mr. Cool" by the local press) kept the peace and allowed the protestors to protest, which was their right. The crisis passed. The strike was resolved. The peace was preserved. No one was killed. No Southern demagogues stood in doorways or made fools of themselves on national television like George Wallace in Alabama or Lester Maddox in Georgia.

Gaillard was the quintessential Charleston conservative. But he was a leader. He appointed Richard E. Fields the first black judge in South Carolina since Reconstruction to the Charleston Municipal Court. On Palmer Gaillard's watch, segregation peacefully gave way to integration in the most Southern of cities, where both secession and the Civil War began.

When Palmer Gaillard campaigned on the theme "We Need a Change," he certainly did not mean a revolution in Southern racial mores, laws and customs. But those who correctly demanded change found in him the right man to preside over that historic change: an honest, forthright, law abiding, hard-headed Huguenot, and one of the great mayors of the city of Charleston.

#### SECTION 1036(C) OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT, HR 5122

#### HON. VIC SNYDER

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 14, 2006

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, press statements by the chairman imply that section 1036(C) accomplishes something for veterans with disabilities, but this one-sentence provision says nothing about veterans. Even though the Paralyzed Veterans of America did a visit to the island and concluded Santa Rosa Island is not appropriate for hunting for people with disabilities, the provision stayed in the defense bill. No language in section 1036(C) does anything to offset the high fees associated with individuals hunting this privately owned herd. No language in section 1036(C)